hear many of the marvellous stories which are related of With these, however, we have nothing to do; the legends which are told of him only serve to prove the

great reverence and love which are entertained for his

St. Patrick, we say, was born, according to the most reliable accounts, in Scotland, and his name signified that he was of a noble or patrician family. When a boy he was captured and held in a state of bon lage in Irelond for about six years, during which time he was the slave of an Irish chief called Milcho. Having, at the end of this period contrived the means of escape from his servitude, he returned home, and it was about two years after this, the chronicle informs us, that he conceived the design of converting Ireland. It was, however, thirty-five years before he could carry this design into execution. The whole of that tim ras spent in the most unremitted preparation and training for his great mission, under his mother's nucle, St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, by whom he was ordained descon. He was afterwards admitted to the order of priesthood by St. German, and was finally consecrated bishop by the Pope. Soon after he set out for Ireland, where he landed in 431, on the coast of Wicklow, and immediately commenced preaching the doctrines of Christianity. His first success was the conversion of Sinell, a powerful chieftain, which was followed by that of a large number of others. He met, however, with great opposition in his course through the island, the Druids having roused against him the animosity of the majority of the people. It is related of him that, finding it difficult to make his hearers believe in the Trinity, he illustrated the doctrine by exhibiting the well-known tre-foil called the shamrock, which he had plucked from the green sward for the purpose. This convinced the skeptical, and it has been worn ever since by Irishmen on the national festival in com-

ever since by irranmen on the national reserval in com-memoration of the incident.

It is enough to say here that St. Patrick succeeded in converting the whole faland in the comparatively brief period of thirteen years, and died at the remarkable age of one hundred and twenty.

Great preparations have been made by the various Irish societies to celebrate their national festival. There will be a procession of the military, who will form on East Broadway at 10 o'clock this morning, under com-

East Hondway at 10 o'clock this morning, under com-mand of Col. B. Ferris.

The company of Light Artillery will parade under com-mand of Captain Hogan; the Cavairy under Captains Kennedy and Neely. The 9th, 69th and 72d Regiments will be out in force. The Emmet Guard, Irish American Guard, Shields Guard, Carroll Guard, Irish Rifles, and the Jackson Horse Guards, will join in the line of march.

The following is the programme of the procession drawn up for the civic and trade societies. The place of meeting in Second avenue, the right resting on Tenth avenue: The Shamrock Benevolent Society, in Tenth street, west of Second avenue.

Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society, in Tenth street, east of Second avenue.

Irish American Benevolent Society, in Ninth street, west

of Second avenue.

Hibernian Benevolent Burial Society, in Ninth street, east of Second avenue.

Hibernian Benevolent Society, in Eighth street, west of Second avenue.

Quarrymen's Union Protective Society, in Eighth street, east of Second avenue.

Laborers' Union Benevolent Society, in Seventh street, west of Second avenue.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, in Seventh street, east of Second uvenue.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, in Seventh street, east of Second uvenue.

Father Matthew United Benevolent Total Abstinence Society, in Sixth street, west of Second avenue.

Montgomery Benevolent Society of Operative Masons, in Fifth street, west of Second avenue.

The Shields Club, on horseback, will meet in Fifth street, east of Second street in Bowery, thence to Grand street, thence to East Broadway, to unite with the military, thence through Chatham street, entering through the east gate

to East Broadway, to unite with the military, thence through Chatham street, entering through the east gate of the Park to be viewed by his Honor the Mayor and Common Council, thence to Broadway, through Broadway to Fourteenth street, to Third avenue, Bowery to Prince atreet, and then dismiss. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will celebrate the day

by a dinner at the Astor House, and the Young Friends of Ireland will wind up the day with a supper and ball.

by a dinner at the Astor House, and the Young Friends of Ireland will wind up the day with a supper and ball.

The Burning of the Steamer Caroline on White River.

BEFORTED LOSS OF FORTY LIVES.

The steamer Caroline was destroyed by fire on White River, about ten miles from the Mississippi, on the 6th inst., by which painful accident about forty lives are reported to have been lost. We take the following account from an extra of the Memphis Appeal.

The Caroline was a stern wheel boat, a regular packet from Memphis, in the White River, Ark., trade, and had ascended that river about twenty miles on last Sunday week, when shone the World of the shore, which was overflown by high water, when some fitteen persons attempted to escape; but overcrowding the yawl, it sunk, and every one perished. The flames rapidly overspread the boat, which was soon entirely consumed. Captain A. J. Folger gives the following account of such of the crew and passengers as, in the excitement of the occasion, were known to be saved, lost or missing:—Officers and crew saved—Capt. A. J. Folger, master; Samuel Taylor, pilot; E. Elliot, clerk; John Walker, mate; Chas. DeWitt and Samuel Laudordale, engineers; william Ewing, barkesper; R. Pittmann, and Hildebran, firemen. Lost officers and crew—John R. Price and James Creighton, pilots; Louis Pollock, assistant barkeeper; eight dechands and firemen out of ten, brought by the Captain from St. Louis, were lost.

There were many deck passengers on board, almost all of whom were lost. The principal sufferers were women and children, who, not being able to get about with the same alacrity as the men, perished either in the flames or in the water.

The names of such known to be lost are: wife and child of J. Haskins, Marshall county, Miss.; four children of S. McMullen, Madison county, Tenn.; Mr. Smith, wife, and young lady with them; Hirs. Haley and three children, Miss —, sister to above, widow, and thirteen children; Miss —, sister to above, widow, and thirteen children; Miss —, sister to above, w

Anchershop Hughes for tift Annexation of Ourse.—We have seen a private letter, says the Washington Star, from a gentleman in whose representations we have smple reason to place implicit confidence. He says:—"in regard to Caba, tell our friends that Archishop Hughes will probably do his best to direct the Catholic interest in the United States towards its acquisition. We went from Havana to New Orleans together, and had many conversations on the subject. He says the condition of things there cannot exist; that as the incapacity of the government to a liminister the island increases, impositions and restrictions are imposed, and that nothing but the degradation and inteceity of the Creole population prevent them from shaking off their yoke. The Hishop said that he thought they were a harmless, satisfied race, repudiating all interference with their condition. His visit, he says, has awakened him from his delusion. I have no doubt that he carnestly desires its annexation, and his great influence will tell on the result with powerful effect."

A COURT-MARTIAL ON DR. STEINER, U. S. A.— The War Department has ordered a court martial upon assistant surgeon Josephus M. Steiner, U. S. A., for kill-ing his commander, Major Arnold, not long since, it will be recollected. They are to assemble at Austin, Texas, on the 17th April.

The Buffalo Courser says:—The ice all vacated its win-ter quarters on the 11th inst. in the creek. So the har-hor is clear. The ice in the lake around is rapidly break-ins an, and will seen be on the more.

Constructors To this extensive forth.

Constructors To this extensive forth.

Constructors of the construction of the situation of Construction of the situation of the situatio

lations.

Although I had written to the Intendents last even-

ing, declining the request that I should appoint a person to take an account of the cargo proposed to be landed to-day, being led to that course by the idea that the Interdenic's object was to present to the sum that the description on the part of this commande to indicarcocoedings. I, invertheless, called upon him this morning, remarking, by way of introduction, that I presented myself not only in the character of consul or commercial agent, but as a friend; that I was expecting the steamer Philadelphia to-day, and I was anxious to communicate to my government the true relation of the facts on both sides, that my government might be prepared to most the many demands upon it for indemnity by innocent parties interested in the cargo; that I did not come to solicit that his government should alter its position, however desirous I might be to aid in preserving good relations between the two governments, but to obtain facts. This led to a discussion. I remarked that I could not see how two wrongs made a right; that it might have been wrong to have entered and cleared the ship in ballast; but that the captain, through his consigner, had attempted to correct the error within the legal time, and he had not been the authorities well-ked to the long continued, and by least the captain, through his consigner, had attempted to correct the error within the legal time, and he had not been the authorities well-ked to the long continued, and by least the captain that it had given me much pain that the matter had not been settled satisfactorily and amicably, as it should have been; and finally, that I was apprehensive that this affair might create great agitation and difficulty, from the circumstance of there being so many parties interested who had nothing whatever to do with the vessel. To all this the Intendents said that he ragreted that he had not seen me before; that, as the matter stood, the Hritish Consul, has assured me to-day that such is not the case.

Seen the cargo taken out. There is every appearance that he had not are not been of the builted States steamer Fulton; the transient passengers, fourteen in number, are on shore.

It is presented to proceed with the discharge.

But the

FORKIGN CONSUL.—The President has officially recognized Royal Phelps as Consul-General of the Repub-lic of Salvador in the United States, to reside in New York.

United States District Court. Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll. CHARGE OF MUTINY, AND REVOLT ON BOARD THE SHIP

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoil.

CHARGE OF HUTINY, AND REVOLT ON BOARD THE SHIP DEPLANCE, IN THE HARDED OP CALL AO.

The United States og inst Tamma Smith, Rebert Regers, SECOND DAY.

MARCH 15.—Mr. McKoon opened the case for the defence, stating their theory to be that the case shown by the government was one of entire fash-catton; that so far from the seamen having mutinied without provocation, they had acted properly and loyally, but the captain, on the contrary, acted towards them with the captain, on the contrary, acted towards them with the captain, on the contrary, acted towards them with the captain, on the contrary, acted towards them with the captain, on the contrary acted towards them with the captain, on the contrary of the case of Chapman, Fisac Rod, Gabriel King and William Hamilton, all of whom were implicated in the same clarge of mutinous conduct, but who had been hept in attendance (with the exception of lasac Rod) as witnesses. In many points the evidence of Chapman, King and Rod conflicted with that proved by the prosecution; but upon cross-examination Hamilton testified to an entirely different state of things, and in corroboration of the government witnesses. It appeared by his evidence that Smith stabbed the second mate; that Smith mentioned openly his ergret at the act, because it might hurt the plan they had agreed to, which was, that at night they were to rush on deck, kill all the officers, proclaim Smith captain, and carry the ship off.

To rebut the testimony of Chapman, Hr. Ridgway, the Assaitant District Attorney, was called, and testified that the written statement which he held in his hand, signed by Chapman, was handed to the witness at an early stage of the case, and that Chapman then and several times afterwards, alone and in the company of others, acknowledged that the statement was entirely correct, and it had been made by him freely and voluntarily, which was the reason he (Mr. Ridgway) had caused Chapman to be retained to appear in the cause.

T

U. S. Marshal's Office.

March 16.—The Recent Canadian Forgeriez.—Daniel Van Aernam, charged with extensive bank forgeries in Canada, and held by one of the Police Justices to answer the complaint, was arrested under the Ashburton treaty, on the requisition of the British authorities. An examination was commenced before Mr. Commissioner Morton and adjourned, but as the particulars have already appeared in the Police intelligence, it will be unnecessary to recapitulate it. U. S. Marshal's Office.

Supreme Court.

Before the Hon. Judge Clerke.

March 16.—Habeas Coppus.—A writ of habeas corpus was issued to Dianneh Jasper, of Mulberry street, to bring up the body of Anna Sophia Cheeseman. The parties in this case are colored people; the girl is claimed by her mother from the defendant, who she alleges has permitted her daughter, an interesting mulatto about sixteen years of age, to frequent places of bad repute. The hearing of the case was adjourned to Saturday, the Judge having expressed his determination to rescue the girl from scenes of prostitution, unless it was proved that he had no power to take her from the defendant.

Supreme Court—Circuit.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

THE HEAVIEST VERDICT YET.

MARCH 16.—Baily, Brothers, & Co., against the Western Vermont Railroad Company.—The plaintiffs in this case are English merchants, and sue the defendants on a contract made with the latter by Raymond & Fullert in the agents of plaintiffs, for the value of a quantity of railroad iron. It appeared by the written centract read in court that the plaintiffs agreed to sumply the defendant and in the that the plaintiffs agreed to sumply the defendants agreeing to pay, in addition to that sum the duty charged by the Custom House in New York. The iron was delivered, but not according to the monthly quantities agreed upon, and certain portions of it were received by the defendants under protest, and the refused to pay the amount originally agreed upon. The defendants counsel moved for a nonsuit, which the court denied. The defendants did not go into any criteme and the court held that as there was no damage proved to have occurred to the defendants in consequence of the alleged irregular delivery of the iron, the plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, for \$34,656 38.

Williamshury Justice's Court.

Williamsburg Justice's Court.

Before Judge Aymar.

Mancu 16.—Francis Butler against The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank.—This was an action brought by the complainant to recover one hundred dollars from this corpotion. The facts of the case elicited before the jury, for the plaintiff, were these: That a clerk of the plaintiff's, named James Cable, was sent to the above bank, where there was an account kept by him; that he precented a check for \$500, asying his employer wished him to take up a note at the National Bank, New York. The teller counted the required sum in \$190 bills, but gave the clerk only four; and upon his counting them and telling the paying teller how he had made a mistake, he was told that there had been delivered to him the sum required by the check. The clerk repeated that he had only received \$400, and finally left the premises, leaving both the check and money behind him. For the defence, it was sought to be proved that the clerk must have lost the \$100 bill, and that the teller had always been very careful in delivering cash for checks. The jury, in this case, rendered a verdict of \$100 for the plaintiff.

ANOTHER CROTCHET IN THE MASSACHUSETTS MAINE LAW.—In the House of Representatives, yesterday, an order was submitted and adopted, calling for a special committe—

To inquire into the facts of the case of Thomas Adama, Esq., Sheriff of Norfolk, alleged to be under arrost for selling spirituous liquors in the execution of the duties of his office, with power to send for persons and papers. Also, that the said committe be directed, in case the facts in their opinions should require it, to report on the mode and measures of redress due from the government to that officer, and as such alteration in the existing liquor laws as will bring it into conformity with the Constitution of the state and the United States, and the rights and privileges and general laws of the people of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Adams, being Sheriff of Norfolk, sold some liquor at auction,—such being his duty by virtue of office But the Maine Law, in its wisdom, made his duty an offence and punishable !—another instance of the blind and inconsiderate manner in which that irrational enactment was patched up.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Bowers Theatres.—This establishment is visited every night by large assemblages, who seem to be delighted with the dramatic performances of Mrs. T. S. Hamblin and Messrs. Eddy and Scott. The pieces selected for this evening, are the plays of the "Stranger" and "Pizarro." In the former Mrs. Hamblin and Mr. Eldy appear as Mr. and Mrs. Hailer, and in the latter Mr. J. R. Scott a Relia.

In the former Mrs. Hamblin and Mr. Fidy appear as Mr. and Mrs. Haller, and in the latter Mr. J. R. Stott a Rolla.

Broadway Theatre.—This house is crowded every evening by the admirers of Mr. Forrest. He appears to night in Shakapeare's tragedy of "King Lear." He will be assisted by Conway as Edgar, Pope as Edmund, Lanergan as Duke of Cornwall, Mad. Ponisi as Cordelia, Mrs. Abbott as Goneril, and Mrs. Warren as Regan. The amusements close with "My Young Wife."

Berton's Theatre.—The very successful comoly entitled "Midsummer Night's Bream," is announced again for this evening. The cast of characters embrace all the leading artists attached to the theatre. The concluding performance will be the farce of "John Jones." The orchestral music is very good, and the performances generally afford the visiters great pleasure.

National Theatre.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," is announced for this evening, being the 257th representation, and from all appearances it will be continued for the entire year. A new and beautiful panoramic painting is nearly completed, and no doubt it will be an additional attraction to this piece.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This neat and well managed theatre is largely patronized. The selections which Manager Wallack offers for this evening cannot fail to draw a good house. The amusements commence with the comedication of "A Good Fellow," and they will terminate with Congreve's comedy of "Love for Love." The orchestra will play several overtures.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The same attractive bill is announced for this afternoon at the Museum. The "Old Rewery" will be given in the evening, with Mr. C. W. Clarke as Altrac Grant, Mr. Daly as Hugh Huatley, Mr. Hadaway as Sam Nubbles, and Miss Mestayer as Lucy Grayson.

Broadway Menagerie.—This establishment continues to be well patronized.

BROADWAY MEXAGERIE.—This establishment continues to be well patronized.

CHRETY'S MINSTREIS announce the concert à la Julien for this evening, in conjunction with singing, dancing and witticisms.

and witticisms.

WOOD'S MINITURES continue at 444 Broadway. Their entertainments are well patronized.

Buckley's Serenapers.—This popular band advertise an attractive selection of negro performances for this evening.

evening.

CASTERLIA'S MINSTREES are still at the St. Nicholas Exhibition Room, Broadway.

PROF. HART'S ENTER WORLD is drawing well at 377
Broadway. Every one should see it. Sonon Burn is attracting full audiences to the Brook lyn Institute every night.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION IN OLD TAM WANY

GRAND DEMONSTRATION LAST EVENING.

MR. DOUGLAS' BILL SUSTAINED.

Strong Resolutions-- Eloquent Speeches. &c., &c., &c.

The banners of Tammany Hall were hung on the out ward wall last night. One of the most spirited meetings of the season was holden, under the call of the Tammany Hall Democratic Committee, as follows :--

THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO SELF-GOVERNMENT. THE RIGHT OF THE PROPLE TO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

DEMOGRATIC MASS MIXTING AT TAMMAY HALL.

The democratic republican electors of the city of New York, friendly to the general and State administrations, and the usages of the party, and in favor of the great principle enunciated in the bill now before Congress, establishing territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas, are requested to meet at Tammany Hall, in mass meeting, on Thursday evening, March 16, at 7½ o'clock. By order,

M. B. Andrus, Secretaries.

Early in the afternoon the Empire Clab gun was brought into the Park, and until half-past 7 it was engaged in making a series of resounding remarks on the question

making a series of resounding remarks on the question at issue. A military band appeared on the balcony of Tammany and at intervals played the national airs.

A transparency in front of the balcony was mottoed as

THE RIGHT OF THE PROPER TO SELF-GOVERNMENT OF THE CONTROL OF THEIR OWN DOMESTIC APPAIRS.

THE CONSTITUTION OF MY COUNTRY IS MY GUIDE .-The interior of the hall was appropriately decorated, and over the speakers' platform was a motto as fol-

O WE GO WHERE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES LEAD US—WHEN O

O THEY DISAPPEAR WE MUST HALT. The doors of the hall were thrown open, and it was immediately filled with a very large audience; many persons went away. The weather was very warm, and the

audience by no means cool.

The following despatch was received:— Washington, D. C., March 16, 1854.

To E. F. Purdy, Esq.—Intending until the last moment to have been with you, but prevented by public business in which New York interests are concerned, allow me, through this medium, to express my warmest sympathy with-your movement in favor of the right of self-government, and for the removal forever from the national arena—the Congress of the United States—the agitation of slavery. These principles will ultimately vindicate their-own truth; and in the mean time, all honor to the

their support. W. A. WALKER.
At half-past seven Mr. Thomas Dunlar appeared on Fellow Citizons I have been requested by the Nominating Committee to present to you the name of Elijah F. Purdy as President of this meeting. He's the old warborse of the democracy. (Applause and one or two hisses.)

democrats of New York for being the first to come to

Mr. PURDY came forward, and addressed the audience as follows:-

Fellow-citizens—This is a proud night for me. You have honored me by selecting me to preside over your deliberations, for which I tender you my most sincere thanks. The object for which we have met, the source from which it emanated, and the respectability of the meeting—all, all tend to make the compliment you have paid me dearly and truly interesting; and I tell you sincerely I thank you for the compliment. I am aware, my kind and indulgent friends, that these are remarks that are usually made when compliments of this kind are tendered and favors granted; but with me, when I am thus complimented by the democracy within these sacred walls—consecrated to liberty and equality and the tried principles of the democratic party—I feel sincerely that it is a compliment. We have met under circumstances of a peculiar character, not for the establishment of any new principle. The right of self-government is an inherent right, untecedent to the formation of any government or the framing of any compromise. We must plant ourselves right upon the record; we mean to extend to every section of this country a perfect equality, so far as regards the formatica of their government. We stand where we have always stood; we have nover departed from these landmanks and never shall; and thus determined, we go where democratic principles go, and when these principles stop we mean to lait.

A Vera Theory—We will vindicate our rights at the cannon's mouth, if necessary, if they are infringed; then, in the words of Andrew Jackson, "we must fight." My friends, the question now before us is, are the people rapable of framing their own form of government? We say they are. (Cries of "We are !") They charge us with attempting to overturn a hargain made twenty years ago; but had the people then a right to make a bargain for us now? We are a progressive people. We have redressed many abuses, and we will do so with others. We will democratise the world, for the inhabitants of every clime are our brothers. The frames of this bill have been a salid Fellow-citizens-This is a proud night for me. You

This exclamation was caused by the entrance or a banner bearing the following inscription:-

........ THE RIGHT TO SELF-GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES OF NERRAPKA AND KANSAS.

A VOICE—Fetch it up here, boys.

Mr. Pundy—My friends, I again return my thanks in the sincerity of my heart, and am now ready to go on with the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. KENNEDT came forward to read the list of Vice-

President. While he was engaged in this duty, there was a fight on the floor, and a grand rush by the crowd. Capt. Rynders told the audience to keep still, and not to make so much fuss about a little fight like that. "We'll have (said he) plenty of them before we get through. We've

The list of officers was now filled as follows:-

PRESIDENT—ELIJAH F. PURDY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1—Joseph Towns,
2—A. B. Miller,
3—Thomas Bigelow,
4—Jacob F. Oakley,
5—Francis R. Tillou,
6—James Flynn,
7—Thes. Woodward,
8—B. T. Compton,
9—Wm. Quackenhush,
10—Henry Vandewater,
11—George Steers,
12—S. Beuson McGown,
18—Edward L. Donnelly,
14—John Kelly,
15—Wm. J. Brown,
19—Edward E. Donnelly,
15—Wm. J. Brown,
19—Edward E. Donnelly,
16—James Cassidy,
17—C. Bainbridge Smith,
18—Patrick McElroy,
19—John Kinsley
19—John Kinsley
22—Col. Jas. C. Barnbam,
Dennis Root.

SECRITARIES.

SECRITARIES.
egan, Michael Murray.
lays, Thomas J. Rodgers.
ed Bailey, Charles Vitie. Fard 1-Martin Cregan, 2—John C. Hays, 3—John Alfred Bailey, 4—John H. Midner, 5—Dr. A. D. Wilson, Charles Vitie.
George McGann.
Capt. Amos Comstock.
James R. Mount.
Dr. W. A. Gaytee.
C. C. Robbins.
Jacob Windmuller.
James M. Glover.
Charles McVoy.
Stephen Clark.
James Carroll.
Peter Monaban.
Elijah Fisher.
Edward Riley.
John McAuhtf.
Charles Sweeney,
E. S. Percell.
John McClane.
Nicholas Campbell.
N. Seagrist.
the Hon. Fernando V 5—Dr. A. D. Wilson,
c.—James Glass,
7—Thomas A. Glover,
8—John D. Betts,
9—A. H. Wagner,
10—Norman McLeod,
11—Charles Noonan,
12—Thos. Veitch,
12—James C. Riley,
14—Thomas Stephens,
15—John E. Ross, Jr.,
16—John Cochrane,
17—Wm. Coulier,
18—Thomas Erwin,
19—8. M. Duro,
20—Thos. W. Olmsted,
21—Thomas McKay,
22—D. D. Chattield,
12—Chair announced that

The CHAIR announced that the Hon. Fernando Wood would read the resolutions. A Voice-Here's a Missourian that wants a chance.

Verces-No matter. "Order!" "order!"

Mr. Wood then came forward and read the following esclutions. The strong points in them were warmly

applauded:—

Whereas. By the declaration of rights, of October 14th, 1774, it was declared that the people of the neveral colonies "are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures, in all cases of laternal polity."

And whereas, it is ascerted as a fundamental proposition in the Declaration of Independence, that governments derive "their just powers from the consent of the governod," and that the people have a right to institute, aller or a siolish government. "laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to fact their suffery and happiness."

And whereas, the war of the Revolution was begun by our ferefathers, and brought to a triumphant termination after the expenditure of much blood and treasure, for the purpose

of vindicating the principle of self-government against those who decied and denounced it:

And whereas, the United States of America and thirty-one separate State sovereignities have been organized under limited constitutional governments, recognizing this principle either directly in their several constitutions, or indirectly in their several constitutions, or indirectly in their several forms of government; and it has been incorporated in the nets of Congress organizing the Tarritories of Utah and New Mexico, with the most beneficial effects:

Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with the most beautiful effects:

And whereas, this principle has infused into Amorican institutions and the american people a vigor unparalleled in the history of nation. When the principle has leaded to us the largest share of unsterial prosperity and polluted do us the largest share of unsterial prosperity and pollute light, and ren for ed our country an acytum for the oppurestight, and ren for which yields to them the protection of the me up polyme as well as the most free of human governments:

And whereas, this principle has been maintained in all the public acts of the democratic republican party from the resolutions of 1798 to the Baltifore platform of 1852, and is now held by the living exponents of democratic principles as it was held by Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and others of our departed age and patriots:

And whereas, unwarering adherence to this principle has constituted the possiliar glory of Tammany Hall, and of all who claim to be members of the democratic republican party:

And whereas, the bills introduced into the Senate of the United States by the Hon. Stephen: A. Bouglas, of Illinois, for establishing the Territorice of Nebrasia and Kannar, present distinctly to the people of the United States the Irano whether this principle shall be again recognized and adopted, and in the inneutage of the said bills. The people thereoffield free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States, "or shall be overshrows:

And whereas, this principle has been assailed from various quarters, some of them profassing to be democratic, and the occasion demands that the democracy of the city of New York should give a distinct expression of their views upon it.—Therefore, be it.

I. Reselved, That we give our most hearty approval to the provisions of the Nebrasia and Kanasa bills, which assert the great principle of self-fovernment. That the expactity of men to govern themselves does not depend upon their places of suidence. That in the insurage of the first resolve of the baltimore platform, we "place our trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating ustee of the American people," alike in the Territories and in the States. That we approvate decrines of Congressional non intervention in fits broadest sense, not only as right in literif, but as most salutary in its consequence. That it is a doctrine of requestion of the slavery question, which must othorwise from the hands of designing nea, who assisted the agitation of the slavery question, which must othorwise from the hands of designing nea, who assisted the agitation of the slavery question, which must othorwise from the hands of designing nea, who as a state of the proposed to denormine the question of Stater for the hands of designing nea, who assisted the aging the proposed to d

made therein out it to be attrictly constructed y all the departments and anyons of the government, and that it is incapedient and dangarous to exercise doubtful constitutional
powers."

3. Resolved, That the substitution of an arbitrary goagraphical line, in place of the sound judgments and patriotic
hearts of the people, is in direct violation of the principle of
popular government stated in the presemble. That, as constitution-loving citizens and domorats, we are determined
to adhere faithfully to that principle, and to increase our
labors for its defence in proportion to the attempts of abelitionists to overthrow it. That we dissent entirely from the
assertion that the Missouri compromise was a compact or agreement between freedom and slavery. That
the constitution of the United States contains no warrant
for the doctrine that this act of Congress is clovated above
the jurisdiction of the present or future Congresses. That
this act like any other, must stand upon its constitution
ality, and upon the circumstences Congress must judge. That
the democracy have always donied the power of one generation to lind fature generations by acts beyond the revision
of the latter; and the concession of such a power would
transfer the decirities of the living to the hands of the dead.

4. Resolved, That we deprecate the interference of the
closey in their-exclesionalism expects the right to express
their opinions in a goasitudical manner upon all subjects,
we cannot but express our decided conviction that a protest
in the name of Almighty God, and in his presence, "against
to propose the presence of the Resistance of the Congress o

The following letters were received by the committee:-

LETTER FROM JOHN COCHRANE, THE SURVEYOR OF

LETTER FROM JOHN COCHRANE, THE SURVEYOR OF THE PORT.

New York, March 16, 1854.

GENTIEMEN—I have received from you an invitation to attend and address a meeting of the democracy of the city of New York, to be held this ovening at Tammany Hall, "to respond to the great cemocratic truths of the right and duty of a State or Territory to frame their own form of government and control their own domestic affairs, as contained in the bill now before the Congress of the United States for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas." The circumstances which sarround me render it expedient that I should decline your invitation to address the meeting. I should not, however, refrain from an exposition of the opinions which have influenced my assent to the bill, the principles of which your meeting is intended to cadorse; and for that purpose I shall avall myself of the occasion to address

invitation to address the meeting. I should not, however, refrain from an exposition of the opinions which have influenced my assent to the bill, the principles of which your meeting is intended to endorse; and for that purpose I shall avail myself of the occasion to address to you a few lines.

The effect of the passage of the bill for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, as I understand it, will be the ratification of the principle of non-intervention by Congress, in the domestic unlairs and in the polity of the people of the Territories. It is vorgenerally conceiled that the observance of this principle by Congress, in its legitimate intercourse with the States, as but the emblem of that general respect in which an organized democratic law is held by our people. Its violation would be treason to the first principles of our government, and the attempt would be the signal for general resistance. I am unable to appreciate the argument which afterns the vitality of this truth in the States, and denies its existence in the Territories. Its application is to the people; and so long as a State government and a Territorial government are but the various designations of the polity of a people in the corresponding stages of their civil existence, I shall adhere to the belief that it is operative over the whole land, wherever the people are present, in their rights of political sovereignty. And this principle does not necessarily conflict with constitutional law. Many publicists are inclined to the opinion that the federal constitution delegates to Congress the power of confercing governments on Territories. Were this unasund, civil disorder would prevail in the anomalous spectacle of a creation of government by a power foreign to that in which reposes the right of eminent domaine. Filibustering expeditions, would be the nucleus of States; and annexation the only method of multiplying the federal Unios. The just exercise of this power, is found in the canatiment by the government of an authority

mences, property, the action of the people to govern themselves.

It seems to me that every instance of a departure from
this principle has been attended by calamity. All efforts
by Congress to qualify or characterize Territorial constitutions have but produced the legitimate consequences
of a disregard of organic laws—temporary relief, and
ever recurring disease. Questions of vital importance to
the people to be governed have been agitated and discurased without their represented puritient and in
scenes that have witnessed the suffocation of the theme
by collateral issues, its contraction to party interests,
and its degradation to a mess consideration of floitical
truck between politicians of various schools. Hence a
prolife progeny of compacts, finalities, and compromises,
duly labelies of their respective years, suspended in the
national council bouse in memorial of periodicel piracies on the rights of the people; and as confiderity reserved to as the Indian points to the goary scalps that
empliasize his wigness.

cies on the rights of the people; and as confidently reserved to as the Indian points to the goary scalps that coupliasize his wigwam, in illustration of his hideous process.

It was the justly immortal John Hampden who instituted upon the standard he bore against tyrants the glorious words, rettina nulla retrorman—no stop backwards. The life of all compronises is fine death of all principle, and Hampden signified, by an elegant latinity, his detectation of the treason. In my judgment, the best interests of a true democracy will be most efficiently served by obselience to John Hampden's motio—no compromite.

The most strenuous advocates of the constitutional power of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories, as carnestly deny its constitutional power to introduce it there; and yet the reisons inconsistency is perpetuated by them, of devotion to a Missouri compromize, which uselessly enacted slavery out of the territory north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, from which nature had excluded it, and legalised it south of that line, where otherwise it could not have extended. The tremulous apprehension of damage from a violated compact, which chills the country, is the abnormal action of a discased system. It has been the false obligations of these same mis-maned compacts that have hoppled free labor, and compelled it, since 1820, to limits but just more enlarged time those opened for the occupancy of slave labor, and in strict observance of the Congressional scale adopted for the adjustment of the numerical properties a field for the repression of slavery, and the support of freedom, all over a continent destined to team with its products. This, in my judgment, will be the only true solution of the problem of American slavery—the natural quiet contemplated by our institutions and required by the people. Then will it be impossible that sectional strife shall prescribe different geographical habitations for opposite principles, to the compromise of both; for then will be witaessed their peaceful encounte

tional systems of cis-Atlantic powers, we should equally oppose all and every interference by our own federal government, or by the States themselves, with the civil affairs of the several States, or with those of the people of the Territories, easentially identified with the franchises and the administration of a republican form of government. But while the right and power of the people to govern themselves, whenever and wherever their social condition requires political organization, is upheld as chilef among the organic laws of a democracy, I also maintain the adminsion of clinens to a conditional fee, in limited portlons of the territorial domain, to be sound in principle, useful in practice, and united by indissolute kindred ties, of normal democratic truth to the primal doctrine of self-government. While the Nebraska and Kannas bill is recommended to favor by its proposal to establish the practice of ine first of these cardinal principles, its efficacy will, in my opinion, be secured by the concurrent enactment of its twin principle—the lands for the people. I believe that the application to the Territories of these two principles, by legislative action, will remove from party, and safely commit to the people, the charge of their own policy; close Congress effectually against the discussion of slavery; and by removing for ever a theme of danger to the Union, will command the approbation of the American people.

I regret that the Senate bill denies to aliens the possession of a vote. An amendment by the House in this particular would, I think, strengthen the bill, and, I hope, be concurred in by the Senate.

Having entertained and expressed these opinions, when canvassing my district in 1850 for a seat in Congress, I see no just reason for reversing them now. In 1848 the radical democracy of New York struggled for the exclasion of slavery from territory for free labor, but to repress slave labor from the space it now occupies. I, for one, cannot consent to retricat upon the position of 1845 from this one,

LETTER FROM HEMAN J. REDFIELD, COLLECTOR O

THER FROM HEMAN J. RESPIRED, COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1854.

Gentiere—Your note of the 7th instant, inviting mo to aftend a mass meeting of the democracy of the city of New York at 0ld Tammany, on the 16th instant, has been received. While it will not be my power to attent address the meeting, yet I desire to join with you inspection of the respiratory to control their own domestic affair, I such a largicary to control their own domestic affair, I such a largicary to control their own domestic affair, I such a largicary to control their own domestic affair, I such a largicary to control their own domestic affair, I such a largicary to control their own domestic affair, I such a largicary to control their own domestic affair, I such a largical affair a lar

o attend a mass meeting of the democracy of the city of New York at 0th Tammany, on the 16th instant, has been received. While it will not be my power to atten and address the meeting, yet I desire to ion with you'; a spending to the great truths of the rights of the people of a Territory to control their own domestic affair, if approve entirely of the principle of the bill now pending in Cengress for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. It is by no means a new principle on this side of the Atlantie.

The Legislature of the Colony of Massachussetts Bay, at an early day, declared that, "by the law of nature and of mations, by the voice of universal reason and of God, by the the statute law and the common law, they possessed the power of local legislation." They maintained that "the authority of parliament is circumseribed by bounds, which, if exceeded, their acts become more power without right, and consequently void."

The people of the Territories of the United States, who, like the early ecolonists of this country, have left their homes for the wilderness, have the same right to stand upen these principles.

Lam pleased to see that the advocates of the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories have changed their course of reasoning or of declamation upon this subject. Their first position was, that the prior legislation of Congress upon the subject was inviolated and binding upon the country through all time to come. The absurdity of this proposition, and the inconsistency with democratic principles and progress, was soon discovered. The ground now taken is, that the bill of Sentor Pouglas does not go far enough—that it does not allow the people of a Territory more extensive, privileges of self-government.

A prominent member of the Constitutional Conventions of this State in 1821, used often to relate an anecdote which I think not inappropriate to the proposition and tied further." The proceedings of the conventions show that the same men who a first

dent suckson, who again plut the government on the states, which, publican tack, and freed it from a national bank and a system of internal improvements among the States, which, if continued as projected by the preceding administration, would have imposed a debt upon the country as large, in proportion to population, as the debt of Great Britain. The democracy is now engaged in a third struggle to relieve the national government from a course of legislation upon the subject of slavery entirely unwarranted by the constitution. The lines of party will be again drawn, as they were in the times of Jefferson and Jackson, between the advocates of assumed powers by the federal government on the one hand, and the advocates of strict construction on the other.

It is remarkable that the same system of violence and denunciation is resorted to on this occasion, as was experienced during the administrations of Jefferson and of Jackson. Senator Douglas has been hung in effigy in Massachusetts, and Senator Toucey in Connecticut. How far these arguments will go to prove the right of the pople of Massachusetts or of Connecticut, through their representatives in Congress, to govern the people of the new States and Territories of the West, remains to be seen. The quotations I have made at the commencement of this letter will remind the people of Beaton that the position taken by their forefathers upon the subject of self-government was precisely the same as that now taken by Senator Douglas for the government of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HEMAN J. REDFIELD.

HEMAN J. REDFIELD.

LETTER FROM T. R. WESTEROOK, MEMBER OF CON

of Nebraska and Kansas.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
HEMAN J. REDFIELD.

LETTER PROM T. R. WESTEROOK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS PROM NEW YORK.

WASHINATON, March 15, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—Your invitation to attend the meeting at
Tammany Hall, to-morrow evening, called to advance the
interests of the "Nebraska bill," was received.

Owing to my engagements here it will be inconvenient
for me to be with you. I cannet, however, permit the
occasion to pass by without saying that I approve of the
purpose for which your meeting is to be convened.

That every locality is the best judge of its own wants
and domestic institutions, and should be allowed to requlate them, has, with me, always been a favorite doctrine.

It is in entire conformity with the tenets of the democratic party, which has ever reorganized the cayacity of
man—whether in Nebraska or in New York—for selfgovernment.

I do not, however, mean to say that I am in favor of
every provision of the present bill. The exclusion of the
unnaturelized citizen from a participation in the organization of the Territorial government I entirely dispprove of, as an act of goes injustice towards that useful
part of our community; and, is this respect, the bill
should be altered.

I simply desire in this communication to say that I entirely approve of the principle which the bill was dedigned to establish, to wit:—Congressional non-interference with slavery in the Territories, and the cubical
strence of the institution, with all others, by the people
thereof. I deem this principle not only expedient but
cuninently right and fust towards those pionees of civilmation, who seek a home in the wilderness and lay there
the foundations of fature Mates. For one, I am not
air fall to trust men of that description with self-government. In my judgment they are emiliently capable of
exercising that inestimable boon, and I would not, if I
could, deprive them of a single right which we possess.

I cannot, within the limits of a letter, give my views in
full spon this